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DATE: Monday, April 05, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L6	L5 same ((packet$ or block$ or fram$) near4 (siz$ or resiz$ or length$ or scal$ or adapt$ or adjust$ or modif$ or alter$ or chang$ or combin$ or aggregat$))	8
☐	L5	L4 same (threshold$ or watermark$ or (water mark$) or max$ or min$)	299
☐	L4	server$ near4 (congest$ or load$ or workload$)	3943
☐	L3	L2 same (server$ near4 (congest$ or load$ or workload$))	0
☐	L2	L1 same (threshold$ or limit$ or max$ or minimum$)	2966
☐	L1	packet$ near2 (siz$ or length or aggregat$)	9122

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☐	L7	L6 same (server$ near4 (congest$ or load$ or workload$))	8
☐	L6	packet$ near2 (siz$ or length or aggregat$)	9122
☐	L5	5953506[pn]	1
☐	L4	l1 and l3	17
☐	L3	(718/105 or 718/102 or 709/235 or 709/236 or 709/230 or 709/231 or 709/232 or 709/203).ccls.	4885
☐	L2	L1 same (load$ or loadbalanc$ or workload$ or congest$)	6
☐	L1	compress$ near12 (packet$ near4 (siz$ or resiz$ or scal$ or adapt$ or aggregat$))	229

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L4: Entry 4 of 17 File: USPT Jan 7, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6505247 B1
TITLE: Industrial automation system and method for efficiently transferring time-sensitive and quality-sensitive data

Brief Summary Text (17):
In the preferred embodiment, the server operates to add compressed data element values to a packet for either a predetermined timeout period or until the payload of the packet has reached a certain size. Thus, the system essentially uses a "train station" model, wherein the train does not leave the station (the packet is not transmitted) until the train (packet) is substantially full or a certain time period has elapsed. By maximizing the payload of compressed data values comprised in the packet, the system operates to transfer a large amount of data with respect to each packet, thus reducing the overhead associated with protocol information of respective packets. In other words, the system operates to transfer the largest amount of data possible for each respective packet, thus reducing the overhead associated with each data element value. Once the payload of the packet has reached a certain size and/or a timeout period has elapsed, the server process transfers the packet to each of the one or more clients which are interested in the data. The client then operates to remove the payload of compressed data values from the packet, decompress the data, and perform any desired operations or storage with respect to the received data values.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
709/203

L4: Entry 10 of 17 File: USPT Apr 10, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6216157 B1
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Method and apparatus for a client-server system with heterogeneous clients

Detailed Description Text (19):
FIG. 5 shows one embodiment of the adaptive-transmission transducer 152 of the present invention. It includes a multimode compressor 250 and an adaptive packetizer 252. The compressor selects the appropriate compression algorithm to compress the appliance-specific output 179, while the adaptive packetizer 252 selects the network protocol to generate the adapted output 183.

Detailed Description Text (29):
In one embodiment, the adaptive-transmission transducer 152 not only selects the compression algorithm, it also selects the network protocol, This can be done by the adaptive packetizer 252. To illustrate the present invention, three protocols are considered, and they are TCP, UDP and RTP.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
709/203

L6: Entry 4 of 8 File: USPT Jan 11, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6014707 A
TITLE: Stateless data transfer protocol with client controlled transfer unit size

Detailed Description Text (4):
The request specifies not only the file(s) to be downloaded, but also includes information that tells the server 12 how the file is to be delivered. This includes the maximum size of an individual data packet and the maximum rate at which the packets can be processed. This is to accommodate a wide range of client configurations. The server 12, upon receiving a request, may further reduce the size and rate of data packets that will be used for the transfer, depending on the current loads of both the server 12 and the network 10. The server 12 then schedules the request and begins transmitting sequential data packets, containing the client-unique transaction ID, at the appropriate rate.

L6: Entry 7 of 8 File: USPT Jun 9, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5764235 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Computer implemented method and system for transmitting graphical images from server to client at user selectable resolution

Detailed Description Text (37):
In the case in which the decision block 1106 determines that there is no user request within the image control data from the web browser, the file size is set 1112 to default.sub.-- size, which is the default size for the image file. Following blocks 1108, 1110 and 1112, a decision 1114 determines whether the file size that has been selected is greater than a maximum file size (server.sub.-- size) that the web server is willing to transmit. The server.sub.-- size is primarily influenced by the image control information from the web server itself, but can also be influenced by the image control information from the web browser. In any case, if the file size is greater that the server.sub.-- size, then the file size is set 1116 to server.sub.-- size. Thus, blocks 1114 and 1116 combine to limit the file size to the server.sub.-- size, which is the maximum file size that the web server is willing to support. As an example, if the web server is experiencing a heavy load, the web server can reduce the amount of data it needs to transmit to requesting web browsers by lowering the server.sub.-- size.

First Hit Fwd Refs

Generate Collection Print

L6: Entry 2 of 8 File: USPT Dec 31, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6501472 B1
TITLE: Method and system for transmitting graphical images

Detailed Description Text (37):
In the case in which the decision block 1106 determines that there is no user request within the image control data from the web browser, the file size is set 1112 to default_size, which is the default size for the image file. Following blocks 1108, 1110 and 1112, a decision 1114 determines whether the file size that has been selected is greater than a maximum file size (server_size) that the web server is willing to transmit. The server_size is primarily influenced by the image control information from the web server itself, but can also be influenced by the image control information from the web browser. In any case, if the file size is greater that the server_size, then the file size is set 1116 to server_size. Thus, blocks 1114 and 1116 combine to limit the file size to the server_size, which is the maximum file size that the web server is willing to support. As an example, if the web server is experiencing a heavy load, the web server can reduce the amount of data it needs to transmit to requesting web browsers by lowering the server_size.

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☐	L7	L4 same (packet$ near2 (siz$ or resiz$ or length$ or scal$ or adapt$ or adjust$ or modif$ or alter$ or chang$ or combin$ or aggregat$))	24
☐	L6	L5 same ((packet$ or block$ or fram$) near4 (siz$ or resiz$ or length$ or scal$ or adapt$ or adjust$ or modif$ or alter$ or chang$ or combin$ or aggregat$))	8
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☐	L1	packet$ near2 (siz$ or length or aggregat$)	9122

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L7: Entry 4 of 24 File: USPT Oct 8, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6463476 B1
TITLE: Controlling congestion in an ATM mode

Detailed Description Text (20):
The immediate release embodiment is acceptable for packet sizes corresponding to the packet sizes of the IP, namely 30 to 200 cells. The fact that resources are not allocated to the last cell is accepted given the load capacity of the server, which is always less than 100%.

L7: Entry 21 of 24 File: USPT Aug 31, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5946299 A
TITLE: Systems and methods for providing increased server performance, in a communications network

Brief Summary Text (9):
The above and other objects of the invention are met by the present invention in which techniques are provided to reduce server loading in packet network topologies. The present invention includes a network topology that connects together many individual servers that are located at various different geographic points throughout the country. Incoming calls are converted by the local server into digital packets that are given a preliminary destination server address. The packets are then transmitted to the preliminary destination server which in accordance with the principles of the present invention, may refuse the call and return the packet with an alternate address.

L7: Entry 21 of 24 File: USPT Aug 31, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5946299 A
TITLE: Systems and methods for providing increased server performance, in a communications network

Brief Summary Text (9):
The above and other objects of the invention are met by the present invention in which techniques are provided to reduce server loading in packet network topologies. The present invention includes a network topology that connects together many individual servers that are located at various different geographic points throughout the country. Incoming calls are converted by the local server into digital packets that are given a preliminary destination server address. The packets are then transmitted to the preliminary destination server which in accordance with the principles of the present invention, may refuse the call and return the packet with an alternate address.